WATCH ON BANK CLERKS. EXPERIENCE OF A STENOGRAPHER

He Found Himself Followed to His Meals, His Home, the Theatre and Elsewhere by a M Detective-Caution When a Bank Engages a Stenographer Who Is Not to Handle Cash.

"I suppose the reason Alvord wasn't under the observation of the bank detectives in recent years is that he'd been employed by the bank for such a long time that the officers figured him out safe," said a young man who runs a sten gra hie bureau down in the financial district. "I'll bet, though, that Alvord was watched all right when he first went to work for the bank, and probably for some time afterward. I don't believe that the banks are lax in the matter of having their employees watched. I had an experience myself that convinced me to the contrary.

"I found myself out of a job about eight years ago owing to the failure of the firm that had hired me for about two years, and so I went to one of the stenography and typewriting employment agencies and put my name down. The man in charge of the agency knew me and he knew that I was a good workman in the shorthand line. He told me that he thought he'd be able to land me in a job without much bother, and asked me to report to him on the following morning. I did report to him on the following morning, and he handed me a elip containing the name of one of the biggest of the national banks down this way.

"'It's only a temporary job," the man in charge of the agency told me, 'but it's big pay, and it'll hold you until I have a chance to place you permanently. The confidential stenographer of this bank is laid up, and has got to have an operation performed, and it isn't likely. I'm told, that he'll be on his legs for two or three months, although he's sure to recover all right, and when he gets well he's going to have his job back, for he's been with the outfit a good many years and is a crackajack. It's pretty close and intimate work you'll be called on to do for the cashier, a sureenough trust job. I've been instructed to exercise extreme caution as to the young men I send down to the bank to be looked over, and I am exercising caution. You're the first I've sent. I guess you're all right. I know that you can do the work, and you've got a trick of looking a man in the eye that about satisfies me as to the other end of it, not to mention your recommendations. Go down and hit 'em up, now, and let the cashler see the best you've got in you. Hope you nail the job.

"Well, I went right down to the bank, and after a wait of haif an hour or so I was let into the cashier's cage. The cashier was a mighty clear-eyed, shrewd-looking man with a gra beard-everybody knows him well around this district-and the way he took me in from hair to shoe-leather when I told him what I was there for was sure disconcerting. He let me do most of the talking, and even when I paused between replies to his questions he'd et the pause become so protracted, the while he looked me over, that I had a hard time to

keep from wriggling in my chair. He asked me more questions than a census enumerator, and I got right back at him with the replies, so's not to give him the impression that I was a hesitator or anything like that. Finally he tried me in my Pitman, reading from the annual report of his bank at a rate of speed that certainly kept me on the hustle to stay along with him, although I never had to take much dust even from court reporters in the matter of speed. I transcribed the notes on a typewriter and handed 'em over to him, and he pronounced the work satisfactory.

"Er-hum,' the cashier said at length, 'I think you ought to be able to fill the bill, young man. I don't-er-just precisely know when I shall need you, but-um-well, I think you may consider yourself employed from this date. Just let me have your address and I'll send for you when I want you.'

"That struck me as being queer. He told me that I was employed, and yet he didn't know when he'd want me. I couldn't just make it out, but I concluded that it wasn't up to me to say anything; if I was employed I knew that I was entitled to pay, and I figured it that if the bank could afford to pay a man the salary the cashier named-and it was certainly whopping big salary for an amanuensis stenographer-while I loafed, I'd just enjoy the loaf and let it go at that. I gave him my address-I had a room then on Lexington avenue-and went away, to report to the man in charge of the employe ent agency that I had the job.

"'I don't know when I'm going to work, though,' I said to him, telling him about that end of the arrangement.

"'Oh, that'll be all right,' said the man in charge of the agency. "You're on the rolls from to-day all right. Just a little way some

not far from me. I could have sworn that he didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything of the matter. I went on eating and reading. a paper as I ate, and when I got through I strolled out. I decided that as long as I was employed, even if I wasn't working, I could afford to blow in 75 conts on some kind of a show or other, and so I went to one of the Broadway theatres, invested in a six bit seat

in the balcony and enjoyed the play. "As I had an aisle seat I went out after the first act to refresh my legs and have a smoke. Standing idly before one of the glass frames of the lobby entrance to the theatre, looking out on the street, was the man I'd noticed across the street from my lodging house and at the restaurant where I had my dinner. I thought it a bit odd that we should come together in that way so often, but it never struck me that there was anything doing in which I

framed up as one of the figures.
"When the show was over I walked over toward my lodging house, stopping at a drug store on the way to get some hot chocolate. When I came out of the drug store I could have sworn that I saw the chap I'd last seen at the theatre leaning against an electric light pole

on the other side of the street. "'Funny that chap and I have had the same route so often to-day,' I reflected, as I strolled along to my room, where I turned in

"Well, after I'd had my breakfast on the following morning I walked to the Astor Library There were some shorthand books there that I couldn't afford to buy, and I was digging up on word signs. I got the book I wanted and sat down at a table with pad and pencil to do a little practising on the word-sign characters. When I looked up from my work ten minutes later the first man my eyes fell upon was the chap I'd seen so often on the day before. He was apparently buried in a big book that rested

on his knees and oblivious of everything. "Right then-and I guess you're saying to yourself that itwas about time—the idea flashed ever me that I was under surveillance and that the bank that had employed me was behind it. I to say the least,

I didn't feel dead sure, of course, but I felt pretty sure, and I determined to test the thing. went on with my work for half an hour of more, and then I returned my book and went out. It was then getting on toward noon, and I walked over to a Broadway lunch house and ate. My man whom I'd left buried in his book at the library was there, too, a few minutes after I'd sat down. Then I knew that the bank was sort o' getting a little preliminary line on me, and I understood why I hadn't been put

to work immediately by the cashler. "It was surely a queer sensation, that thing of being dogged. It made me very nervous, I was constantly tempted to twist my head around and look back every time I walked on the street. I knew that man was not far behind me, and I knew, or feit, that he didn't know that I knew it. Therefore I wouldn's yield to the almost irresistible temptation to look over my shoulder, but it certainly was a

hard job not to look around. "I saw him everywhere I went that day, up to the hour that I opened the front door of my lodging house to turn into bed, and by that time I felt genuinely hang-dog. I felt like a man playing a part. I didn't get much sleep that night, thinking about the matter. I concluded right then and there that I wouldn't be a fugitive from justice for all the wealth of India. I knew that I never could stand a

game like that. "My man was right in my neighborhood from the time I left my lodging house the next morning until about noon. On the whole I think he did his work somewhat clumsily. He presence would be apt to get me to thinking.

didn't know whether I'd passed the ordeal or and strange to them. not, but I concluded that I'd soon know. I So I had passed all right.

o a humble shorthand writer, employed only temporarily at that, who'd never have a chance to handle any of the bank's funds. But I found | world. out on that very first day that it wasn't foolishness at all. Tell you why. A couple of hours after I'd been taking the cashler's dictaion he dictated to me a telegram that read in effect like this:

- National Bank, Chicagor "Pay to John J. Blank, without identification,

"Do you eatch the nub of that? I ran the telegram off on my typewriter and handed it over to the cashler, who sent a messenger to he telegraph office with it. You see, John J. Blank-just to use that name-was one of the bank's depositors and he happened to find himself in Chicago in need of \$10,000. So he wired his New York bank to make him good with the Chicago bank for that amount, and the bank employed this method.

"Well, there were four or five more telegrams just like that, and some of them for even larger amounts in the course of that first day I worked at the bank, and of course I saw then why it was that the bank wanted to know what kind of a man it had to write telegra; hie dest atches of that character. It would have been the stmplest thing in life for me to have stationed pals on a given date in Chicago, Philadeli hia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco, all over the country in fact, and then to Joggle off a without identification telegram to each of them and send them myself during the lunch hour, and every one of my confederates would have got the money without question, and I ould've disappeared that evening and met up with the gang of them in the city of Mexloo or somewhere for my part of the rake-off. And there were any number of other ways whereby, as the confidential stenographer of the cashier of the bank I could have made a big haul and then have gone absent without

leave, so to speak. "I never had any such temptation, however. The little experience of teing shadowed that I'd had before going to work in the bank was sufficient. My salary and foot-looseness looked good enough for me.

WHO STOLE-A DE VOTE?

avhow Jimmy Brande Is the Italian Tim

Sulityan of the Sixth. "È troppo Americano! È troppo Americano!" mittee of the Sixth Assembly district.

"E troppo Americano!" charge of the agency. "You're on the rolls from to-day all right. Just a little way some institutions have, you know. Er-by the way-just sort o' take it easy until you're sent for—get your night's rest in full every night, you understand—the job may be exacting, and you want to be all there when you're called upon—see? an i he shot me a crafty glance out of the tail of his eye. Do you know that I didn't see through anything even then? I started to go out.

"'Say—er—you don't monkey with the ponless or the pasteboards any, do you, son?' the agent. "Money's too hard to get,' I answered him, and then I went out.

"I had a room then, as I said, on Lexington avenue, and I got my meals around at any old place within the limitations of my purse. I went to my room straight from the agency, tread the papers for a while, fussed around and changed my clothes, and about 5 in the afternoon started out to get my dinner. I noticed a smooth shaven, quietly dreased chap standing and swinging a cane on the corner opposite, but I didn't pay anyattention to him.

I walke i over to one of the inexpensive restaurants in Sixth avenue and sat down at one of the rear tables. About two minutes after I for sat down, the obap I'd noticed standing on the corner across the way from my lodging house walked in and took a seat at a table not far from me. I could have sworn that he didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't shink anything dust in the didn't see me at all, and I didn't think anything dust in the didn't shink anything dust in the didn't sh means, "He is too much of an American!" The crowd who opposed Brande shouted it after

"You make-a skin vote!" shouted a voice in the crowd "Just-a like-a Tim Sull!" yelled another man.

"As I was saying," continued the Assistant District Attorney, "as I was saying, we have all got to pull together for one object, namely, the election of the Hon William Jeonings Bryan."

"He-a name Bryano!" yelled a voice in the crowd. "You high-tone you call-a him Bryan. No. What-a for? Good Italian call-a him Bryan. Bryano! Bryano!" yelled the crowd. But Signor Brande Insi-ted upon calling the Democratic candidate Bryan and again the crowd told him he was too high-toned and too much American.

much American.

"His name is Bryan," yelled Brande
"Bryano," yelled the crowd and pointing to
Brande they continued to shout: "E troppo
Americano!
Some one made a metion to expel Brande for not properly pronouncing Eryan's name, but Brands told the crowd they couldn't expel bin for he was the Italian Tim Sulevan of the district. But as he fled from the hall the Italian Democrats shouted:

"E troppo Americano!" which means "He is too much of an American."

Kidnapped a 38-Year Old.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

A queer case of kidnapping ocurred in Relfast the other evening, in which Don Robbins was the victim. Don is well known as being one of the smallest men in the world. He is 38 years of age, about three feet in height and weight about forty pounds. He is unusually bright and quick-witted and has had many offers to travel with drauses and to appear in museums. His parents, although poor fishermen, who live in East Belfast, would never permit him to leave home. During the past two or three months Don has been employed at the Wind-or Holel, doing errands, biacking shoes and performing other light work. He is very popular and interesting with the guests. He not only supported himself, but gave considerable money to his folks. Recently Don has been saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase a two will of saving his money to purchase and two will of saving his money to purchase and the saving his money to purchase and the saving his money to purchase and the saving his money to be a saving h parents, although poor fishermen, who live in

So Friday eventor members of the Robbins family hing around the Windsor Hotel until favorable opportunity, when they grabbed Don and carried him home, struggling and hewling. Such a public and forgible case of kidnapping of a man 38 years of age is unique,

CHINA'S BLIND LEADERS.

THE PRESENT SITUATION. Illusticous Chinamen Who Have Been Degraded or Beheaded or Have Disappeared After Advocating Reforms-Ontlock for the Empire-How the Powers Could Help.

MINISTER WU ON THE CAUSES OF

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-In a conversation rith a Sun reporter regarding the present the air many miles within the St. Louis, Mo. state of China, Minister Wu Ting-fang spoke Exposition. The simple tale of their exploits of the fate of illustrious Chinamen whom the civilized world has known for a brief time, who served their country with honor abroad only to return and die in disgrace at home, or disappear mysteriously forever. He said that he could only hope for his country that good would come out of evil. So far as his words can properly be quoted he said: hina's future, whether she shall sink fur-

ther into the mire of ignorance of civilization in which she has rested for 3,000 years or progress with the nations of the world, depends upon the Powers which are now combined against her. I am hopeful for an early settlement of the questions which are of immediate importance to the Powers and to China, but when I think of the future, I fear that what I wish for will not come in my generation. It all depends upon the Powers, it depends upon what they wish how soon China shall break away from the conservative customs that have up to this time withstood all ideas of progress and shut out the light of civilization. ought to have known that his perpetual near-by | The Chinese are a patriotic race. They are a peace-loving people. They are a practical "He disappeared from off my beat about people. They see the use of good things, but they as I said, and my relief was intense. I they are slow and suspicious of all things new

"The Powers are frank with us now. They was right. When I got back to my room that are beginning to be frank with one another afternoon I found a note from the cashier that as to their motives. The agreement of the and been left by a messenger, telling me to report of duty en the following morning at 9 o'clock now seems certain. It will no doubt be maintained. China's punishment and a new bur-"I thought as I started for work the next den of heavy indemnities will soon be settled morning that this detective business was a by negotiation. How will such a peace for whole lot of foolishness, especially as applied China leave her? Worse off than ever before China leave her? Worse off than ever before unless she is allowed to learn a lesson in civilization by fair treatment by the nations of the

> "The Powers may agree as to peace, they may agree as to indemnities and punishment, out China as China must be allowed to work out her salvation by gradual stages. China must allow men with knowledge of the outide world, who see the good of reforms and

ower in China I would not try to force reforms upon the people too rapidly. I would gradually try to show them the advantage of taking the things which the foreigners have nvented for our own use.

But where are the men who have tried to do this? What could one man or a few men do there? Almost all are dead. What can one man do among thousands who oppose him? have, after experience abroad, been recalled. That is what the crowd shouted at the rooms | Once in a while they have had high places in of the Italian-American Democratic Club at the Government. But their pro-foreign views 188 Grand street when Assistant District At- have led them to advocate reforms. They torney Jimmy Brande was chosen chairman were intelligent and knew what was good for of the Italian Democratic Executive Com- China. China would have none of their advice and they have gradually disappeared. We hear nothing more of them. Some of them Translated from Italian to English that have been degraded and died in disgrace. Some of them have been beheaded. Many have disappeared mysteriously, never to be

heard of again. Most all are gone. "Men who have served their country well abroad have been recalled and placed in unimportant places as secretaries in the Foreign Office, merely clerks or interpreters, or they have been sent into the provinces and have never been heard of again. Whom can China depend upon now to pull her through her present crisis? Only a few men who are experienced in dealing with foreigners. There are only a few left, comparatively.

"There are many Chinamen who have been

educated, as Chinese education goes, but they are narrow. They are not broad-minded, farseeing men. They are sharp, smart men in their own country, but they follow the customs of their people and cannot see the good of any

"The men who are responsible for the difficulties in which China has been placed since last summer are what you would call a lot of duffers. They don't know any better. They either think they are strong enough to do as they like, and as they hate foreigners they try to drive them out, or they have not the sense to foresee the consequences of their acts for themselves and China. They have found out what these consequences are and China is the sufferer. Some of them will suffer, too. How hope the people will see the follies of their ways and that the governing classes will be enlightened by the events of this year.

As to the present situation, the German-British agreement against dismemberment of China, which will probably be agreed to by all the Powers, is gratifying. I wish they had left out the third clause, which reserves the right to grab territory if some other Power does. It is like saying. 'I will not steal unless I find some one else stealing.' However, it is very satisfactory and China is ready to negotiate terms of peace, as she has been for a long time.

"I hope the Governments will all instruct their Ministers to proceed now. I believe they will soon appoint commissioners to take up the quesdons. China is restored to order. Her envoys are ready to agree to the terms. When the armof the allies withdraws from Pekin the return to the capital. Who can blame them for not returning now, as long as a foreign army occupies their city? "I am optimistic, but China's future is a big problem even after the present difficulties are

settled."

Hogs to Help On Woman Suffage.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Des Monnes, La, Oct 18.—The State conventien of Women Suffragists of Iowa adjourned to-day. There was a fairly good attendance. At the meeting to-day when the matter of donations to the suffrage bazaar, to be held in New York this winter, was under consideration, it was roted to send a carload of hors to this place to be sold to secure funds to prosecute the work. This was suggested by some of the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention, and was immediately taken upon the farmers' wives who were present at the convention of the laws the farmers' wives who were present at the convention of the laws the farmers' wives who were present at the convention of the laws the farmers' wives who were present at the convention of the laws the farmers' wives who were present at the convention of the laws the grid with a look of the greatest with a look of the greatest with the hand that carned the pocketbook. The plan was considerable silver in it, the blow as vicious. The robber went down in a hard was vicious. The robber went down in a hard was in the la

LAST STRAW FOR TEACHERS. INDOOR FLYING MACHINES.

Two of Them Successfully Operated at the St. Louis Exposition THEY'LL NEVER, NEVER EXERCISE AS ORDERED IN BROOKLYN.

From the Utica Observer The Carl Myers "balloon farm" at Frank-fort, N. Y., nine miles east of Utica, is well Remarkable Instructions for Physical Training issued by the School Board Have Raised General Protests-Not for Mixed Classes, but None the Less Unpopular. known as the peculiar institution where all sorts of air products are "raised." The latest products are two airships, which, during the Teachers in the Brooklyn public schools are past four weeks, have been daily navigating up in arms over new orders which compel them

blame.

seems too exaggerated for belief: yet the facts are attested by hundreds of thousands of people. One vessel, called the "electric torpedo," is a war device, propelled by electric current operating what is probably the most powerful

operating what is probably the most powerful motor of its weight known to science, and which actuates a two-bladed screw of aluminum at the stern of the vessel. It has no passengers and no rudder, but its movements are directed by an operator at its distant port, working a switch controlling the electric current.

The second vessel is propelled by its rider, a young girl, who eyels the air as one might the smoothest boulevard on earth. This machine is rightly termed the "skycycle" From an elevated platform near one end of the Colosseum each of these vessels sails forth almost hourly and after a thirty-minutes' flight returns safely to port.

The Colosseum, which is 190x222 feet, seats

turns safely to port.

The Colosseum, which is 190x222 feet, seats 12,000 spectators and the arena 112x222 feet, has standing room for as many more persons, and is as feet high. In this space the two airships disport themseves in all manner of evolutions. The torpedo sails from its port to the centre of the arena, thence it circles to and core the two terms. the centre of the arena, thence and over the boxes, or straigh cupants, as if in swift assault: cupants, as if in swift assault: then instanturus its threatening prow and beacon list and curves upward to right or left. It right circling spirals to the ceiling, stors, faddrect to the ground, rests prone upon it, ris describes curves and figures of 8, files 80 millures four times each day, and returns to pour and nestles on a perch beneath its consort. The anchored skycycle next spreads yardarms and quiting abropiane on the side, and twists the "serew sail" in its bow the semblance of a helly 8 feet across T is next set in rapid evolution by its ride feet and hands, and the vessel sails into milling its prow beging a typical facurcheod. et and hands, and the vessel sails into me, its prow bearing a typical figurehead surors, a floating female statuette inclimation of the skycorelist, who is seated midway of aft, moves to the centre of the arena, pausable in the parently, the rider familia berself as

apparently, the rider familing herself as she inspects the audience below, which to her in effect rotates in a circle about her as she sita motionless. Then the flying feet and hands est the skywyde in speeder movement forward, with cumulative force, and the vessel entircles the arena several times, then pauses over the boyes while the rider bombards the occurants with bombs of tissue paper from a backet. like so many dangerous missiles. These heir gengerly caught and curiously unrolled, prove to be printed descriptions of the mysteries of the wessel's origin, construction and operation.

allow men with knowledge of the sorld, who see the good of reforms and will gradually begin to install them, to live growth the growth of the good of reforms and dovernors of provinces, the memor of the Ministry, and officials away down lose who come near to the people, should accuited from the numbers who have had aing abroad. It would be impossible now ind men enough in China, who have had erience abroad, to form any sort of marriage in the Government service. China established her missions abroad its? It is not yet a quarter of a century see she has been educating her diplomatists missions at foreign capitals. As an exaple of this practice I have about fity Chinese. Washington with me. These include all my secretaries, those of the greatest enginement down to the servants. When ome of them came here with me three years go they knew nothing of the world outside if China. Even three years' experience, though hay have not learned very much of the Engish language, would make them highly desirable, some of them, as officials in China of a more or less important character, as their intelligence warranted. They would be able to tell the people the good of reforms and of foreign ways. They have been here to see how much better the railroad is, for instance, than a cart pulled by a man.

"I was the first man to build a railread in China. I favored railways and the people would not listen to me, so I made up my mind to build a short one as an example. They quickly saw the good of tt. If I had suprement of the control of the people would not try to force reunable to see the tron-rivdered celling and the numerous suspended electrollers and pendent loops of wire which make navigation here as difficult as so many shoots, banks and unseen reefs at see. The sleveyele carries 200 pounds and smace is afforded in the framework below the rider for a two and one-half horse-nower motor not yet introduced at the Colosseum.

HOMES OF MUSKRATS.

The Little Animal, Sometimes S-rved as Mock Terrapia, is a Good Mason.

From the Baltimore Sun. The nights are growing cold and long, and the muskrats have begun to build their winter houses and put on their winter coats. Among the waving flags thousands of cone-shaped

houses are in course of construction. The family habitation is made of dry, coarse flags and grasses, small pieces of water-soaked wood and small stones, all cemented together by a peculiar mortar which only the muskrat ows how to prepare by chewing clay and mud into a fine preparation. The old negro hunter declares that the cementing is done

mud into a fine preparation. The old negro hunter declares that the cementing is done with evenness and precision by the industrious little worker by means of its paws. Two or three holes or "leads" allow the rats to pass out or enter below the ice. The houses are rough on the outside and are built from three to five feet high. Old hunters and close observers of the habits of the muskrat say that the little marsh-dwellers know in advance how high the spring tides will rise. As verification of this claim it is observed that all beds in a given mursh are of the same height.

The houses below the waterline are bare mudinside, with a floor of sticks and grasses a few feet above the water. Upon this scaffold-like floor the rats are said to lie with their heads toward the "lead," ready at a moment's notice to dash out and appear at the surface 200 yards away in deep water. The law passed by the last Legislature gives added protection to these, the most popular fur producers on the easiern shore of Maryland and Delaware, which are caught by the hundred thousand each winter. The little animals are in many cases caught in steel traps accured by strong chains. As soon as the rat is trapped it plunges into the water, weighed down by the trap, and is drowned. A muskrat authority gives the interesting bit of information that, while a muskrat is compelled to breathe under water. It can travel for mides under the lee by a scientific air-producing process, which enables it to remain under the ity covering for heurs. In order to do this it must ston as often as once in twenty minutes and eject its breath into the water. This air rises to the surface, forming a bix, pale bubble. After it has been exposed to the water for a few minutes the bubble becomes oxygenated, when the rat inhales the globule and resumes its journey.

Imperor, Empress Dowager and the Court will goldfish taken from the pond at the lower the girl's hesitation to give up her money the eturn to the capital. Who can blame them for end of Central Park. Last fall the goldfish man stepped nearer and growled:

the Trustees Long Asked in Vain. as clay modelling, paper cutting, sewing, music, drawing, hygiene, political economy and ringa-rosy games. They say it is coming to be

that their time is occupied so much with crank specialties that they do not have the chance which is still the organic law of Princeton to teach reading, arithmetic and grammar, the University, the Board of Trustees is made the result being that the children are plodding along ruling authority of the institution. This board so slowly that complaints pour in daily from is a close corporation. It is and always has parents who believe that the teachers are to been self-perpetuating, so that during their Within a week new orders have been issued entire history the College of New Jersey and Princeton University have been governed by in regard to physical training, which have made a body which, however able and distinguished some of the teachers feel keenly ridiculous and in its personnel, has not been legally responsihave led them to denounce bitterly the persons ensible for the introduction of the latest

fad. The worst of the new orders is in regard as second to no others in college loyalty, have to physical training exercises, officially known never had any direct voice in the management as "Jumping, Desk and Balance Beam Exerof the affairs of their alma mater: for while cises." Each teacher who has been directed the trustees have usually been chosen from to introduce these exercises in her classroom among the graduates of the college, that has has received a book of instructions, which exbeen the case by the grace of the reigning board plains to her how she must illustrate to her class the manner in which the pupils are to go and not by necessity. Nor have Princeton men through the exercises. Among others things she is supposed to lie flat on her desk and give an illustration of swimming. This is the last straw, and so long as there is a chance of the male janitor walking in while they are doing the desk act they vow solemnly that they will First of all the book of instructions tells the teacher that she must stand on her toes with her knees bent, like a kangaroo ready to leap, and then shout "One!" Then all the members of her class must do the same. Next she must straighten her knees, put her heels down and get back on her toes. That is not so bad. Some of the teachers think they could ge

situations in Weber & Fields's music hall if they could only succeed in doing act No. 2 as the book directs it shall be done. The book says: "Rise on the toes, bend the knees, jump landing on the toes, put heels down." The disgusted teachers say that the music hall girl who does that for a few minutes every night gets a much larger salary than that paid by the Board of Education. Aside from that, they complain that the exercise will bring about an unprecedented activity among the corn doctors. Orders No. 4 to 10 relate to jumping and direct the teacher to hop around. This the teachers say will be likely to cause a drop in skirts. Order No. 11 relates to running. "Close the fists and bend the elbows. Allow

the arms to work freely. Run on the toes. Always close the run with a plain walk in gradusily retarded time until the breathing is normal. Any pupil having heart or lung trouble should be excluded from the run. The length of the run should be governed by a majority of the class; weaker pupils should drop out of line as they become fatigued and walk until the class resume the plain march, when they should fall into their usual places in line."

The teachers say that as they are not phystolans and consequently are unable to ascertain which of their pupils is troubled with heart disease or consumption, they fear that in giving instructions in accordance with this order weak pupils must take their chance of dropping dead while going through the exercise

The exercises known as the "desk exercises" are supposed to be repeated eight times. Here the teacher is directed to teach the pupil how to row a boat, to tread water and to swim.

All they will need afterward to become expert swimmers themselves is water, and they expect that in a short time the Committee on names of the candidates to be yound upon names of the candidates to be younded to all the properties. pect that in a short time the Committee on

Studies will introduce swimming tanks "Position for Rowing" is the caption under the printed instructions for desk exercises. The teacher is directed to sit in her seat, face the side of the room and grasp two desks. Then she must drop backward in a reclining position as far as her arms will allow, with her chest arched forward, her head in a line with her trunk and her chin well drawn in.

She must then draw her body upward to an erect position, having all of the work done erect position, having all of the work done.

The reacter one tracted with the plan arched to serve five years and will be eligible to reflection. The feature about the plan which appeals to every son of "Old Nassau" is the fact that there is no string to it. The nomination, the counting of the ballots, in fact, all the machinery, is entirely in the modes of the alumni themselves. position as far as her arms will allow, with by the arms, shoulder and back muscles. Then

How in the world could I do that?"

PRINCETON'S ALUMNI RECOGNIZED Decision to Give Them Representation Among

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.-The announce ent made by President Patton at the Commemoration Day exercises that alumni representation on the Board of Trustees of Princeton University has at last been adopted is of far greater importance in the affairs of the university than the public has yet appreciated. It is, in fact, as President Patton said in announce to do the work of the physical culture teacher. ing it, the most important event that has ocalthough they are now saddled with such things curred in the history of Princeton in his incumbency, if not in the last quarter of a century. It marks the culmination of a long series of attempts on the part of the graduates to gain direct power in the management of the affairs of the institution. Under the charter of 1748, ble to any person outside its organization. Princeton's graduates, known and recognized

> as a class had any vote in such elections. For thirteen years the graduates have been knocking at the door of the Board of Trustees for representation on that body. Finally, the issue was sharply defined two years ago, when a committee from the Princeton Club in New York, headed by John L. Cadwalader, formulated a plan providing that the alumni should have the right as every third vacancy on the board occurred of presenting three nominations, one of which the trustees were to accept. It was a very moderate scheme of indirect official response. It was not till the various Princeton clubs in the West held a meeting in St. Louis last spring, adopted a definite plan and sent a committee to Princeton vigorously to advocate this plan at the June meeting of the trustees, that the board took the definite action which has led to the success of the movement. In addition to the efforts of the Western clubs a campaign has been strenuously conducted in Princeton in support of the various organizations and individuals throughout the organizations and individuals throughout the land which had taken up the struggle. The Alumni Weekly, which was founded six months ago and is edited by Jesse Lynch Williams, continuously kept before the alumni and trustees the desirability of representation by the graduates. Last June a committee of the trustees was appointed and instructed to report tavorably on the principles of the plan. Even then many Princeton men were surprised, when a few days ago the trustees voted almost unanimously for the Western association's plan with only a few minor modifications.
>
> The plan adopted has been received by Princeton graduates, and by the members of the faculty as well, with expressions of the highest gratification. In brief outline it provides for the enlargement of the Board of Trustees by adding five members who shall be elected by a direct vote of all living at land whold degrees.

enlargement of the Board of Trustees by at five members who shall be elected by a civete of all living slimmi who hold deg Heretofore the board has consisted of twe seven members—twenty-five life members the Governor of the State and President of university ex-officio. It is thus increased thirty-two members. To become a truscording to the new scheme an alumnus in have been graduated at least ten years form of registration is required for vot for each graduate who desires to cast a barmust enroll his name and pay an annual of \$1, which reserves. names of the candidates to be voted upon other necessary information, and the elect will be held at commencement each June secretary has charge of the election and assisted by two tellers, one a trustee of university and one a member of the fact At first five new trustees will be selected at time for terms of one, two, three, four five years respectively to be decided by Thereafter one trustee will be elected at

by the arms, shoulder and back muscles. Then she must be sure that her chest is well thrown out and bring it forward even with the hands as the body assumes an upright position. Next she must place her hands on the desks and lift her feet backward, with her knees together and her thighs vertical. Finally she is to land on her toes. The instructions say:

"The legs when raised should be at right angles to the thighs."

"Gracious me!" exclaimed one schoolma'am when she had pondered over these directions, "if any of my friends ever saw me stand on my head like that I'd be disgraced for life."

"Just look at the next rule," complained a portly teacher who weighs more than two hundred pounds. "It demands in reference to vaulting over seats that the teacher must do things that are impossible. Listen: 'Place the hands on the seat and chair back, rise on the toes and bend the knees; vault over the seat landing on the toes with bent knees.'

How in the words could I do that?" be set in motion,

COURT'S ORDER DEFIED,

CLAIM JUMPERS AT NOME REEP THE ANVIL CREEK MINES. Receiver McK-nzie Refuses to Turn Them Over to the Original Owners, Although Ordered to Do So by a Federal Court-Defint

Though With a Pistol Held at His Head. Nome, Alaska, Oct. 1.-The developments in the Anvil Creek cases are being watched with the keenest interest in Nome. The present state of affairs is remarkable. Alexander McKenzie, receiver of the disputed claims, whose aggregate value is at last \$1,000,000, has defled the mandate of a high United States Court, and what is still more remarkable, has coolly dared the leader of a hostile mob, which happened to be on the side of the court, to fire the pistol which was being held at his head. Alexander McKenzie is a man of nerve; even his bitterest enemies say this.

The tribunal which McKenzie is defying is the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco which recently vacated the order of Judge Noves of the local United States Court appointing McKenzie receiver and directed McKenzle to turn over to the original claim owners all gold dust and proceeds from gold dust resulting from his operation of the properties. The ground upon which he refuses to obey the court is that the receivership order is not appealable and that, therefore, the Circuit Court is without furisdiction in the matter. The so-called jumpers of the Anvil Creek claims no sooner heard of the Circuit Court's order than they notified McKenzis that if he obeyed , is would be held responsible by them under his band for all gold dust and other valuable property turned over to the defendants in the No one doubts that the receiver was very glad to get this warning from the jumpers, for his interests are practically identical with theirs, but his friends declare that he could not do otherwise than heed it.

There was great excitement in Nome when the order of the Circuit Court arrived from San Francisco. The circumstances leading alumni representation, but brought forth no | up to the present state of affairs were fresh in the mind of every one. Six claims, comprising the richest mining properties on Anvil Creeks were jumped last year by men with whom Ala exander McKenzle was known to be closely associated. Mr. McKenzie arrived in Nome late in July on the same ship with Arthur Noyes; the newly appointed Federal Judge for this part of Alaska. Immediately after landing here, Judge Noyes appointed McKenzie receiver of the disputed claims and gave him the prive flege of operating the properties under a comparatively small bond. The incident has been alked of all summer. McKenzie has not been able to count a multitude of friends and admirers among the people of this part of Alaska, He has been called the King of Jumpers. After several weeks and much discussion the amount of his bonds was increased. McKenzie operated the claims successfully and stored the gold dust in safe deposit boxes.

When the order from the California court arrived it was seen that the Swedes, as the original owners of the claims are called, had at last scored a point against the men who would deprive them of their property. A blue flag floated from the masthead of the steamer that brought the court's order to Nome. This was a prearranged signal which told the defendants that their efforts had been successful. Lindbloom, Lindeberg, Bryntesen and the ther ostensible owners of Anvil Creek claims were jubilant, for they did not look for any sucpossful opposition on the part of the jumpers and they expected an early recovery of their

When it became known that Receiver Mo-Kenzie would not obey the order of the courts it was rumored that the defendants would seize the gold dust lying in safe deposit boxes rented by the receiver at the Alaska Bank. It happened that on the same day McKenzie went o the bank for the purpose of withdrawing

pened that on the same day McKenzie went to the bank for the purpose of withdrawing some dust that he was storing for a friend. A crowd of men, including the original stakers of the Anvil Creek disputed claims and headed by a son of Charles D. Lane, were in front of the bank door when McKenzie started to leave the building. When he reached the door young Lane stepped forward, shoved a revolver in the receiver's face and said:

"I you come outside the door you are a dead man."

McKenzie looked at the young man over the barrel of the six-shooter. "I man American citien and a free mrn," he said: I go where I please." And with no sign of excitement he walked out and ressed up the street before the eyes of the ugliest looking assemblage that has been seen in Alaska this year. Young Lane didn't shoot.

Later in the day McKenzie met some members of the crowd that tried to intimidate him. He was warned not to go to the bank where the Anvil treasure was stored urder rereity of death. He visited the bank three times that day.

"Not that I had any business there," he has evilained, "but lust for the deviltry of it. And now the Inhabitarts are wordering what will be the outcome of the striborn stand taken by McKenzie and the Anvil Creek jumpers. That there will be some new development in the bank and the bank is guarded corster ity by two soldiers from the military garrison. That there will be some new development in the situation before the close of navigation, this fall no one doubts.

this fall no one doubts. ARIZONA'S CLAIM TO STATEROOD. The Census Returns Will Help the Azted

Territory's Agitation. Arizona's claims to Statehood, which have been urged almost continuously, but thus far unsuccessfully, since 1870, are aided by the returns of the Federal census. For a number

the first time of the set of the